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LOS ANGELES COUNTY

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY COMMISSION

ROOM 163, HALL OF ADMINISTRATION / 500 WEST TEMPLE / LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012 / 974-1491

January 6, 1982

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Honorable Board of Supervisors
383 Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

Subject: INVENTORY AND MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Dear Supervisors:

In August, 1981, the Board of Supervisors asked our commission to review the County's system of inventory control and materials management. The purpose of our review is to determine what changes, if any, would reduce losses of equipment and supplies and control County susceptibility to theft or other sources of loss. Joe Crail is chairing our task force directing the work on this subject.

We limited our review to determining whether potential savings would justify your investment of County resources in improving materials management, inventory control, and warehousing systems, and to identifying alternative strategies for improvement. We are convinced that such an investment is warranted.

Based on business experience and the County's experience so far, sustained attention to materials management and other internal housekeeping functions substantially improves control over costs. For example, implementation of the new materials management system at the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center saved \$1.5 million in the first year alone. The difficulty for the Board and for County management is devising means to sustain high priority executive attention to such functions. I have attached a task force report which reviews the issues, describes the status of County efforts to improve the systems, and explains our recommendations. Our commission adopted this report and recommendations on January 6, 1982.

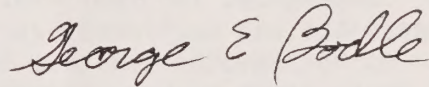
Several of our commissioners have indicated an ongoing interest in this and related subjects. Therefore, we would like to participate in County work on this subject for at least one year after your action on our recommendations.

Therefore, we recommend that the Board of Supervisors take the following action:

Honorable Board of Supervisors
January 6, 1982
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1. Direct each department head to enforce compliance with current procedures.
2. Direct the Chief Administrative Officer to continue with increased priority, with the Purchasing Agent and the Department of Data Processing, warehousing and inventory control systems planning efforts initiated in 1979 and 1980.
3. Direct the Economy and Efficiency Commission to work with the Chief Administrative Office in assessing progress on the development efforts and to report to the Board on the status on or before May 18, 1982.

Sincerely,



George E. Bodle
Chairman

GEB:JC:caf
Attachment

The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Vice President. The letter is dated October 10, 2019, and is addressed to the Vice President. The letter discusses the current state of the country and the challenges that lie ahead. The President expresses his confidence in the Vice President and his commitment to the country.

The second part of the document is a letter from the Vice President to the President. The letter is dated October 10, 2019, and is addressed to the President. The letter discusses the current state of the country and the challenges that lie ahead. The Vice President expresses his confidence in the President and his commitment to the country.

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TASK FORCE REPORT

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT AND INVENTORY CONTROL

December 7, 1981

Work Performed

We have interviewed County officials who have responsibilities with substantial impact on materials management or the security of equipment and supplies. We have discussed alternative approaches with two private sector experts and initiated contact with several others. We have reviewed documentation of the County's current system and the financial background. We have determined the extent to which the County has identified and addressed problems in this area in the past. We have obtained information on corrective action implemented by County officials and on their plans for systems development.

The remainder of this memorandum contains an outline of our findings and recommendations.

Nature and Extent of the Problem

In 1978, Los Angeles County initiated change of its financial accounting policies to conform with generally accepted accounting principles and to procure an audit of its statements by independent certified public accountants. In 1979, the independent auditor expressed no opinion on the balance sheet of the General Fixed Assets Account Group because the information available was insufficient to substantiate the acquisition costs of the County's property and equipment. In addition, some of the experts we interviewed expressed doubt that the County has comprehensive information on the property it owns and the supplies it consumes.

Qualified by those reservations, the County reported \$196 million in equipment and \$34 million in inventories as of June 30, 1980. The 1981-82 County expense plan includes purchases of \$300 million, at least \$100 million of which is for equipment.

Recent attention to materials management by County managers, internal auditors, consultants, and Grand Juries has uncovered problems in the current system. Except in a few departments which have implemented or are implementing new systems, accountability for equipment and supplies is weak;

1974-1975

The first of the two main sections of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. This section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the field and the second with the work done in the laboratory. The second section of the report is devoted to a description of the results of the work done during the year. This section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the results of the field work and the second with the results of the laboratory work.

The third section of the report is devoted to a description of the conclusions drawn from the work done during the year. This section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the conclusions drawn from the field work and the second with the conclusions drawn from the laboratory work.

1974-1975

In 1975, the first of the two main sections of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. This section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the field and the second with the work done in the laboratory. The second section of the report is devoted to a description of the results of the work done during the year. This section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the results of the field work and the second with the results of the laboratory work.

The third section of the report is devoted to a description of the conclusions drawn from the work done during the year. This section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the conclusions drawn from the field work and the second with the conclusions drawn from the laboratory work.

The fourth section of the report is devoted to a description of the conclusions drawn from the work done during the year. This section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the conclusions drawn from the field work and the second with the conclusions drawn from the laboratory work.

the information systems are deficient; ongoing control and optimization of inventory levels are not primary objectives; there are recurrent losses.

Major features of the current system and the current issues are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Equipment. Each department is accountable for the equipment the County authorizes it to purchase. State and County policy require a triannual physical inventory of all fixed assets. County policy requires an annual report to the Auditor of any equipment or portable items discovered missing during the year; this requires a physical inventory of portable or easily stolen items at least annually. Items discovered stolen must be reported immediately to the local police and to the Auditor. Triannual reports include documentation of items which have exceeded useful life, items sent to salvage or used for parts, items stolen, and items transferred or missing. Departments sometimes do not report an item lost unless it has been missing in two triannual audits -- that is, for six years. Upon receipt of a departmental loss report, the Auditor relieves the department of accountability for the items, adjusts the central inventory records, and makes the appropriate accounting adjustments. At present most departmental recording and reporting systems are manual, while the Auditor has implemented a new, fully automated system.

In 1975, the Grand Jury found that departments do not generally comply with these minimal accountability standards. In subsequent and current departmental audits, the Audit Division of the Auditor-Controller has reported non-compliance. We have reviewed the theft and loss reports received by the Auditor-Controller since 1977; all indications are that only a handful of departments comply consistently with the procedures.

As we pointed out above, some experts express doubt that the County knows what it owns. We further conclude that the County doesn't know what it has lost. The reason is not that the County has no system or an inoperable system; it is that departmental managers tend to place low priority on compliance.

Supplies. Each department is accountable for the expendable supplies used in performing its functions. The County controls annual consumption levels through the budget process, based on historical standards relating need for supplies to demands for service. The Purchasing Officer controls procurement. The purchasing system provides for discretionary purchasing authority in departments and for scheduled direct delivery of goods needed on a continuous basis. Expenditures for supplies, therefore, can be and are controlled.

The relationship of average stock levels to required consumption is controlled only in those County departments which are operating with or implementing state-of-the-art inventory control systems. Without such controls and some use of stock level and reorder optimization, it is impossible to validate the historical budgetary standards or to establish new standards. The

The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is a brief overview of the main findings and conclusions of the study.

The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. This includes a description of the data collection methods and the statistical analysis used.

The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. This includes a comparison of the results with previous studies and a discussion of the implications of the findings. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion. This is a brief summary of the main findings and conclusions of the study.

The fifth part of the report is a list of references. This is a list of all the sources used in the study. The sixth part of the report is an appendix. This contains additional information that is not included in the main text of the report.

The seventh part of the report is a list of figures. This is a list of all the figures included in the report. The eighth part of the report is a list of tables. This is a list of all the tables included in the report.

The ninth part of the report is a list of abbreviations. This is a list of all the abbreviations used in the report. The tenth part of the report is a list of symbols. This is a list of all the symbols used in the report.

The eleventh part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. This is a list of all the people and organizations that have helped with the study. The twelfth part of the report is a list of appendices. This is a list of all the appendices included in the report.

results of non-compliance in this area include hoarding of critical items, shortages of some items and oversupply of others, excessive emergency purchases or other purchases at less than optimum costs, and susceptibility to pilferage and theft. Those are the conditions found in each department whose inventory control systems have been reviewed in recent years by auditors, consultants, and grand juries.

Facilities. Warehousing and storage of County goods and equipment is highly decentralized and dispersed. General fund departments manage 2.2 million square feet of space formally designated as warehouse; they manage additional space for yards, storage, and incidental or point-of-use storage. Special district departments also operate warehouses and storage facilities.

Because some departmental warehouses are located close to one another, and because the demand for some kinds of items is common to several departments, the Board of Supervisors called for efforts, in the late 1970's, to consolidate warehouse and storage space. In Spring, 1980, the Chief Administrative Office established an interdepartmental committee to determine the feasibility of consolidation and to develop a comprehensive plan for accomplishing consolidation where feasible.

The committee determined that consolidation of warehouse and storage facilities would be feasible only if preceded by the development and enforcement of a comprehensive materials management and control policy throughout the County, supported where necessary by automated inventory control systems. The quantity and variety of single use items, together with the size of the system, obviate complete centralization of control functions and warehousing space.

Operating departments, instead, can optimize stock levels and consumption. Controls can be established by Countywide policy, and sophisticated computer support introduced when cost-effective.

Conclusion. Although they are basic, the County has operable accountability and control systems. The County is also improving those systems. The central issue for Board attention is how to invest in improving the systems in an orderly, cost-effective manner.

The problems are serious enough for Board attention. We have not developed a reliable estimate of losses. The readily available information is inadequate to support such an estimate. We have seen enough, from our review of centralized loss records, audit reports, and interviews to convince us that losses are serious and that there is a consistent absence of sustained priority on materials management and equipment control.

More important, we are convinced of significant opportunities for savings, based on the County's recent achievements with attention to improved systems and controls. For example, the new system at USC Medical Center saved \$1.5 million in the first year and will save on the order of \$600,000 in

The first part of the report is a general introduction to the project. It describes the purpose of the study, the objectives, and the scope of the work. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes a description of the data collection methods, the data analysis methods, and the statistical tests used.

The third part of the report is a detailed description of the results of the study. It includes a description of the data, the results of the data analysis, and the statistical tests used.

The fourth part of the report is a detailed description of the conclusions of the study. It includes a summary of the findings, a discussion of the implications of the findings, and a list of recommendations for future research.

The fifth part of the report is a detailed description of the references used in the study. It includes a list of the references, a description of the sources, and a list of the authors.

The sixth part of the report is a detailed description of the appendices. It includes a list of the appendices, a description of the content, and a list of the authors.

The seventh part of the report is a detailed description of the acknowledgments. It includes a list of the acknowledgments, a description of the content, and a list of the authors.

The eighth part of the report is a detailed description of the index. It includes a list of the index, a description of the content, and a list of the authors.

each subsequent year. These savings are attributable not only to techniques of stock level and replenishment optimization but also to the high level bureaucratic attention to materials management required in developing such systems.

Improvement Strategies

We believe that weaknesses in the County's control of equipment and supplies should be attributed primarily to departmental non-compliance, and secondarily to the County's financial inability, in recent years, to invest either in vigorous enforcement of current policy or in the development of computerized materials management.

We have identified three strategies for Board action to improve control over materials consumption and security of equipment and supplies. They are:

- enforce compliance with current control policies and procedures;
- complete the systems' planning and development work which the Chief Administrative Officer and other central staff or services departments have initiated;
- undertake design and development of comprehensive new policy featuring a high degree of automation where appropriate.

Each of these strategies would impose a cost on the County. The amount and the potential savings would depend on the details of implementation. Based on past experience, it is realistic to expect that savings will result.

Policy Enforcement. The County has systems featuring two control functions over fixed assets and over the stocking and consumption of supplies: the Auditor-Controller's fixed asset accounting and the Chief Administrative Office's budgeting process. We believe that strengthening the level of departmental compliance with these controls would be beneficial.

Complying with current policy requirements involves costs, including labor costs. Departments need staff to conduct physical inventories; the Auditor-Controller needs staff to reconcile financial with physical records and to keep records up to date; the Chief Administrative Office needs staff to develop standards and monitor expenditure levels for compliance with budget decisions. Staffing dedicated to such functions, even for a brief period, is not available for routine or mandatory work. When necessary, County departments have incurred overtime or contract costs to accomplish them -- distasteful options in a period of declining resources. More typically, the materials functions get little attention or are relegated to low levels of departmental organization. Managers have few incentives to incur inventory control costs at the expense of operations and mandatory functions.

Nevertheless, such costs are necessary for materials management, regardless of whether the supporting information systems are highly automated. The central issue is managerial attention. Therefore, we believe that it is reasonable to reaffirm Board direction that all departments comply with the County's current system of inventory control and fixed-asset management.

Planning Project. In 1980, the Chief Administrative Office made substantial progress in identifying Countywide materials management problems, establishing criteria for new systems, and sketching the issues to be resolved in a County-wide policy. The Chief Administrative Office's staff and committee representatives from other key departments addressed the broad range of relevant questions: bureaucratic organization, information systems requirements, standardization, personnel and employee relations, risk management, facilities consolidation, procurement, distribution, and financial management. Additional work is needed to resolve those questions and establish criteria for systems purchase or development.

The Chief Administrative Office has insufficient resources to sustain high priority effort on this program because of the need to focus the attention of available staff resources on more urgent Board requested projects. As we noted above, the County's experience with systems development has been extremely favorable in those departments which have or are implementing sound systems -- Purchasing and Stores, Sheriff, Department of Public Social Services the USC Medical Center and other hospitals. Therefore, we believe that the Board should ask the Chief Administrative Office to continue this effort and determine the feasibility of alternative designs and policies. The cost would be either in Chief Administrative Office staff time or in contract staff or both.

System Development. County experience with high automated systems for inventory control and material management has been favorable. In all cases, control over loss has been vastly improved, stock levels have been reduced to optimal levels, and replenishment schedules operate at minimum cost.

Because of this experience, it is intuitively appealing to consider development of a comprehensive, fully integrated County-wide materials management system. However, such systems are cost-effective only when justified by the needs of the operating departments, based on quantity and variety of inventory items as well as decentralization of end-user requirements. Other departments could well benefit from smaller, less sophisticated systems, and the needs of some departments may be manageable with manual systems under improved organizational control. Finally, the central issue -- managerial attention to the materials management function -- will not be resolved by new systems. Without improved bureaucratic controls at the department level, the new systems would have few substantial results. Therefore, we believe that Board direction to comply with current systems and a renewal of Chief Administrative Office program planning effort should precede any commitment to investment in large-scale, County-wide information systems development.



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